Amusements and Meetings Co-Night.

BOOTH'S THEATRE-1:30: "La Fiile de Mme. Augot." S: "La Belle Hellene,"
BROADWAY THATHE-1:30: "The Daultes,"
BROAT'S OFFIA HOUSE-2 and S: Negro Minstrels,
EAGLE THEATHE-1:3 and S: "The Ticket of Lee
Man."

Man."
NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8: "Wild Flower of Mexico."
PARS THEATRE-2 and 8: "The Crushed Tragedian."
SAN FRANCISCO MISSTRILS. 2 and 8.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—"Struck Oll."
WALLACK'S TREATRE-1:30 and 8: "Robinson Crusoc."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE-August Fatr. GILMORE'S GARDEN - Concert. NEW-YORK AQUARIUM - Day and Evening.

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Onsinces Nonces.

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Persons unable to abtain THE THINUNE in any of the trains, hoats, or hotels in which it is usually cold, will confer a facor by informing this office of the circumstances. Confer a facor by fajor many fine obtained of the train newsboys on all railroads controlled by the Union News Company, and at all the principal city news-stands. The report to THE TRIBUSE Office of any failure to obtain the Norels where they are usually on sale will be re-

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1877.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Russian Army before Plevna is waiting for the Imperial Guard, before resuming active operations. —— It is reported that the Russians have been defeated at Biela. —— The French families. So, also—though Mr. Woodin's Republicans have issued an electoral address.

DOMESTIC.-By a collision on the New-York Central Railroad, near Rome, N. Y., three lives were lost and seven persons were injured. ____ Judge Wm. H. Sawyer was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court for the Fourth District of New-York. The Mayor of Fernandina, Fla., has appealed to the country for aid; the yellow fever is still spreading. - The President reached Knoxville yesterday, and started for Atlanta.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- I weed, in his testimony yesterday, spoke of legislation at Albany in relation to the Eric Railway and the Tax, Levy of 1870; the truth when he omitted the Scintor's name also of excessive armory rents and the New-York Printing Company. - Henry A. Spaulding was appointed Receiver of the Clairmont Savings Bank. == Elections for delegates to the Republican State Convention were held by the Regular and Independent organizations === Gold, 1031s, 1031s, 1031s. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 97 cents; of the sildollar, 964 cents. Stocks fluctuating, but generally lower and weak, closing without recovery.

THE WEATHER. - TRIBUNG local observations indicate fair, cool weather. Thermometer yesterday.

Mr. Key has been explaining away the only joke on which his national reputation for homor rests. When he said "erring brethren," he meant it, and in our special dispatches he proceeds to prove it.

Osman Pasha's identity seems to be settled at last. His service in the Confederate army and his residence in Kentucky seem to have been equally limited, inasmuch as he is a native of Asia Minor, and so far has not got beyond European Turkey in his travels.

By their aggressive movements in Herzegovins, the Montenegrias will revive the insurrection in that province, and cause intense annovance to the Turks, who resent deeply defeats inflicted by their ancient fees. The exigencies of the Ottoman Army in Bulgaria prevent the Porte from sending more troops against the victorious mountaineers.

The heartiness and spontaneity of the reception which Gen. Grant has received at In general, also, the minor crops are good, Newcastle and other places on the Tyne show how truly it proceeded from the popular heart. While fashionable London received him as an ex-ruler and successful commander, the people of the North have welcomed him as the citizen of a Republic where labor is honored, and all men are equal before the law.

The appeal of the Mayor of Fernandina for aid ought to be heeded, especially as it is so reluctantly and modestly made. That unfortunate city has been stricken to the earth by the scourge of yellow fever, and the few inhabitants who have had the courage to remain of the crop which goes abroad. are obliged to care for the many sick. A moderate aid will relieve much suffering, and it ought to be given promptly.

A great loss has come upon the community in the disappearance, not of Mr. Hugh Smith, but of his memory. As he smilingly informs a reporter, it is "utterly obliterated." This is a great pity, for it was Mr. Hugh Smith, Tweed says, who collected Hall's dividends from the Ring, and he probably knew, before this unfortunate affliction, more about the Tweed Ring than some of the Ring themselves. But when a man's memory is "utterly "obliterated," and his mind is so far gone that he does not even read the newspapers, there is no use in asking him questions. We mourn for Mr. Smith.

The great tribute which France paid to

share in the obsequies, when Mmg. Thiers presperity. pressiveness or effect from the withdrawal of on the Central Pacific and Chicago and Alton, Government interference. Remembering only the losses are large. But it is not proper to the great statesman's love for France, the people lined the streets as the dinary hardship for the railroads, and espeprocession passed, and disappointed the cially for many of the Western roads, whose Royalists by preserving the most perfect present gain is only a full or partial recovery order. In this country, if we did not on this from previous losses. Thus, the Milwaukee occasion reciprocate the tribute which Napo- and St. Paul has made greater gains than any leon paid to the memory of Washington, it is other road, because its less of earnings last gratifying to find that our Minister and two year through failure of the wheat erop was of his predecessors joined in paying the very large. For August it reports \$677,000, last honors to the great journalist, historian, against \$569,775 last year; but in 1875 it and patriot.

A way seems to have been opened by which applications for space at the French Exhibition of next year can be made and granted without waiting for the tardy action of Congress, not likely to be taken before the opening of the regular December session. It is stated that nearly one thousand applications have been in charge of the United States Legation in Paris, which the French Government would not consider, because they were not supported by any official action on the part of our Government. This formality, however, the French authorities have now consented to waive, and these applications and all applications made through the Legation, will be received and acted upon. This decision seems to be as effective in opening the doors of the Exhibition to our citizens as a formal acceptance by our Government of the invitation of the French Government would be. That formal acceptance can be made later, in time to ratify all that has been done. Now, our business men ought to go promptly to work to make the American exhibit as nearly worthy of the country as it can be made, after this unfortunate beginning.

The Great Witness quarrelled with his keep-

ers yesterday, and actually threatened to retire from the business of making disclosures, if he found that he could do so with safety. By another meeting, however, he will doubtless bein a calmer frame of mind, and also, it is to be hoped, ready with more valuable information than he furnished yesterday. He gave some pleasant hints as to the way directors were manufactured in the Eric Railroad under the old regime, and some also as to the comfortable profits of the New-York Printing Company, which realized for each of five stockholders an annual income of from \$50,000 to \$75,000, the whole capital of the company being \$10,000. But there was nothing startlingly new in it all, and if the Aldermen want their witness to retain his hold on the public ear, they must not let him "run 'emptins," pleading all the while for documents with which to refresh his memory. His announced intention of submitting his "confession" to the committee when he has finished his testimony, that they may compare the two, will serve to strengthen the public belief that he is telling a straight story, as stories go. So, also, will his frank confession that he was lying when he swore in 1872 that he had paid no money to legislaters, and was lying to protect them and their friends may not think so-will the fact that Mr. Woodin's name does not appear in the list of those Senators whem he bribed to vote for the Tax Levy bill. It Tweed was lying when he said that he paid Mr. Woodin \$40,-000 for voting for the charter, he must have lied out of malice, and, if he lied out of malice once, he would do it again. He would be anxions to link Mr. Woodin's name with as many corrupt transactions as possible. Mr. Woodin's from this list; doesn't it begin to look as if he told the truth when he included it in the

BETTER TIMES.

other !

Better times undoubtedly are here. The evidences multiply, and have been presented in detail for some weeks as they have appeared. Were there no reckless spirit of speculation, eager to mistake better times for good times, anxious to have every body forget the dangers yet to be passed and the evils yet to be removed, we might look with confidence for a gradual and steady improvement, cautious. patient and sure, until the good times should really come. The chief danger has been from over confidence; many a patient, after improvement had begun, has lost his life through incautious exposure and relapse. The signs indicate that the improvement is not as yet rapid, but gradual; that it does not extend as yet to all departments of industry and trade, but appears most clearly in those which form the basis of our system; that all dangers are not yet passed, but may be passed by timely

I. Doubt in regard to the magnitude or safe barvesting of the wheat crop gradually lessens. In some localities the yield does not appear quite as large as was expected; in others the harvest has not placed the crop wholly beyond danger, or threshing has not tested the yield; but it is nearly certain that the largest evop yet grown in this country will be realized. and the important corn crop, though not yet beyond danger, and in some localities damaged by drought, promises well. The European situation insures a continuance of war, with possible enlargement next Spring, a deficiency of supply in Great Britain which may push the imum estimate recently given by us, and a forward regularly, but not too rapidly. Consumers at the East, however, will lose exactly as much by the high prices as producers at the West will gain, excepting as to that part on the distant Litchfield Hills and the cus-

II. In wholesale trade, there is a real improvement, both in quantity of goods sold and | two or three reckless dare-devils of postmasin terms offered or payments made by buyers. on a safer basis than for several years; the activity here, at Boston, at Baltimore and at Chicago is very encouraging; and in some | drew apart and hovered distrustfully near the branches of business it is represented that the chowder. The warning note, exposing the trade is larger than it has been since 1873. After four years of strict economy, the country is forced to buy somewhat largely, as the South | turned the deep design. was in 1866-old things have worn out, and must be replaced. To this condition of need, large crops' come opportunely. At the same time, it must be noticed that prices are generally very low, that some attempts to get betquantities than formerly are sold, without were few and brief. Gen. Hawley said but The plan is an excellent, though it may not larger transactions in value or larger profits. few words, and Gov. Jewell none, and not a be a novel one; in fact, it has been thorough-

forget that the last year was one of extraorearned \$630,516, and in 1874 it carned \$704,-373 in that month. Out of twelve roads reporting for August, which also reported in 1875 and 1874, only six exceed, while six fall below their earnings of two or three years ago. Moreover, during seven months of the present even in comparison with 1875. So that the utmost gains reasonably to be expected during Forbes, who wrote, in advance of the second the four months remaining, will not enable many of them to equal for the full year even forgotten by many, must be taken into account fying increase of earnings recently shown.

IV. The sinking premium on gold is an ele ment of strength and great encouragement. In case of any disaster, arising from excessive speculation or scarcity of legal-tenders in the banks, the premium on gold would quickly disappear, or be so reduced that coin would come into partial use. The legitimate trade and industry of the country thus has not far to fall, in any event, before reaching a solid footing. If artificial prices have been manipulated for securities, the speculator may lose all the fictitious advance, and probably will lose more should difficulty come. But men who can produce and sell wheat, corn, cotton and cottoncloth, petroleum, and other articles at gold them there can be no fall that will hurt. Our the transition, however sudden, would occasion no serious shock.

" DISGUISED AS A CLAM-BAKE."

The President ought to be grateful to the

Democracy for the intense solicitude they

manifest for the successful enforcement of the disestablishment order. The whole party press seems to be devoting itself to the discovery and punishment of evasions of the order. It is all the more commendable in those Democratic organs that they exhibit no selfish purpose to build up and strengthen their own party by adopting the same principle, and enforcing the same rule. The willingness with which they allow their opponents to reap all the advantage accraing from this reform in the Civil Service, is something quite remarkable. With a self-denying generosity that has scarcely a parallel in the history of parties, they steadfastly refuse to compete with the Republicans for popular favor by taking up and they say is true, must meet with public approbation, and command the unbesitating and enthusiastic endorsement of the people. It may entertain for one another, the disappointwould be so easy for them to carry out the principle divorcing office-holding from active political work and management when they are in power, as for instance in this city and in the State government, and the reform would be so satisfying to the people, so popular with the party, and such an element of strength, that there is something really surprising in the grand and heroic manner with which friends will certainly admit that Tweed told they restrain themselves. They seem perfeetly willing to let their city and State officers run the political machine, and the whole party go to the dogs, while they stand off in mute admiration of the beneficent effect of disestablishment upon the Republicans, or

unselfishly help promote the reform by hunting

out violators of the rule and reporting them to

headquarters for discipline or removal. Zeal

for the elevation of the public service and the

the suspicion of being alloyed with selfishness.

but here is an exhibition of devotion as lefty

and pure as it is rare. It was in this spirit and out of extreme anxiety for the enforcement of the disestablishment order, that The New-Haven Register, having, as it honestly believed, ferreted out the deep design, the ulterior baneful purpose of the Connecticut Republicans in gathering at Stony Creek for an ostensible clam-bake, vigorously called attention to the contemplated evasion of the order by postmasters and others, who were about to convene and take an active part in politics "under the thin dis-"guise of a clam-bake." It was well that it been given, had not the conspiring officeholders in this way received notice that the and that they could not talk politics with impunity, no one knows how they hatched conspiracies against the reflection of Senator Wm. H. Barnam while they pretended to be waiting for the clams and listening to the hollow mosning of the sad sea waves. Stony Creek would have swarmed and very likely, in open and flagrant violation of the President's order, assessed themselves

for election expenses. But when the Demothe odor of treason to the President in out, "Here! this is no clam-bake! this "is politics of the most dreadful kind in the "thinnest sort of disguise," the postmaster toms collector at his lookout on the Sound, ters showed themselves at this suspicious the sward and mused in melancholy uncommunicative mood above the steaming clam, or clam-bake's thin disguise, had put the postmaster on his guard, but it had also over-

So far as can be learned, no steps were Barnum; no committees were appointed, no organization effected, and except as remuneration for the clams and compensation for the

was himself one of those who visited the French same weeks of last year, gains of only 7.5 per Haven Register penetrated the thin disguise of Count Rumford in this way almost entirely capital to do honor to the founder of a kin- cent here, and only 5.2 per cent in the aggre- the clam-bake, and reminded the conspirators suppressed beggary in Bavaria. If, in every dred Republic. The Government, which acted gate transactions at twelve chief cities; and of the Executive order they were about to county, there shall be an establishment to from the first sullenly, happily retired from all September, 1876, was not a month of great violate, can only be conjectured. There is which those really seeking employment may talked politics and conspired, but to what and food, the tramp will lose his best plea, Thiers's principles should be accorded ings regularly, return larger earnings for Au- extent no one can guess. We owe it and be literally without a subterfuge for cona place in the processson. The grand gust, and thus far for September, than were to this Democratic trumpeter that the demonstration which followed bors wit- realized at the same time last year. In some mischief was averted and the Executive fusal. If he remain a contumacious slugness that the obsequies lost nothing in im- instances the gain is remarkably large, though, order saved from violation. The Democratic press is determined that this particular feature of the Administration policy shall have a fair trial. Whenever they catch an officeholder meddling with politics they will tell on him, at all hazards. And it may as well be understood, first as last, that political plotting by postmasters cannot be carried on unde the thin disguise of a clam-bake.

> The latest news from the field of war in Bulgaria fully confirms the view we have already expressed, that a second campaign is inevitable. The days during which military operations on a large scale may be undertaken are rapidly diminishing; the sufficient reinforcement-if not the reorganization-of the

POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE WAP.

Russian armies cannot be accomplished, and year, nearly all the roads lost very largely, the strength of the Turkish resistance broken, during the remainder of the season. Mr. attack on Pievoa, that a repetition of the former assault in front would be an inconceivthe earnings of the year 1876. These facts, able, a fatal blunder, now estimates the Russian loss in making that very blunder at not in estimating the legitimate effect of the grati- less than 20,000 men. The positions at the Shipka Pass and on the eastern line of the Russian occupation are still precarious, and the situation has become so critical that Servia is reported to be reconsidering her decision to take part in the war. We leave out of the

calculation the successes of the Montenegrins,

of either combatant in the great struggle.

as they cannot yet seriously affect the fortunes

From this time on, we may expect a season of political rumors. To use the meteorological dialect, there will be "areas" of mediation throughout Western Europe; perhaps a cyclone may be evolved in London, and, like that which threatened us yesterday, be exhausted before reaching its apparent destination; certaialy there will be many and rapid variations prices and for gold, may rest assured that for of baremetrical pressure in the political world. Two things, however, may be assumed as industries are already near the solid rock, and tolerably certain: unless some new internal agitation should arise in Russia, she will accept no peace which does not yield all she demanded at the outset; and Turkey, whatever be the amount of external pressure brought to bear on her, cannot concede so much. This is only another mode of saving that the war must go on. England's true policy is to keep quiet and enjoy the discomfiture of her rival while it lasts; and France is in no condition to ask more than she can count beforehand on being accepted. Egypt, more than ever, is sure to be left as neutral ground; and it is, therefore, difficult to see what other form mediation can take than that of polite and ostensibly friendly

offers of service. The meeting of Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy certainly confirms the belief in a cordial understanding between the three Powers, as exhibited in the memorandum of the Berlin Conference; but it by no means indicates a new plan of intervention. Austria must now be fully satisfied with the wisdom making their own a reform which, if what of her policy of neutrality, and, consequently, that of standing beside the German Empire. Whatever personal affection the three rulers ment, humiliation, and enormous sacrifice which have fallen upon Russia cannot be wholly unwelcome, in a political sense, to either Austria or Germany. The colossus turns out to be vulnerable, after all. Even when victory shall have been secured-even although a German-hating beir should succeed the German-loving Autocrat-the nation will German hangination, for some years past, fades into a remote and improbable danger. Austria, too, sees her own influence over the Catholic Slavs of Turkey strengthened, and her chances of final participation in the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire as good as ever. The swift and overwhelming success purification of politics is semetimes open to of the Russian arms might easily have provoked hasty action by other Powers, and so have brought on wider war; the results of the first campaign, foreshowing the tremendous price Russia is paying, and must contime to pay, so long as Turkey is able to fight, give us good promise of peace in Europe.

WORK AND WORK-HOUSES FOR TRAMPS. We print this morning a letter from Mr. Elibu Burritt, whose interest in all matters of philanthropy and reform grows greater with his advancing years. It is a little dispiriting that Mr. Burritt, after considering the question of vagabondage carefully, and in the light of his extensive foreign observation, is unable to did so. The warning was timely. Had it not arrive at the conclusion that the tramp nuisance will disappear with the return of brighter days for honest industry. He does not anticieyes of the Democracy were on them, pate that, with the revival of business prosperity, these squads of mendicants will lisband-the evil he thinks has become chronic. might have descended upon Stony Creek and | Thousands have been confirmed in shiftless and wandering ways, and are strongly attached to the squalid romance of their rambling, unsettled and lazy lives. Already a class feeling -a shabby esprit de corps-has been developed; and what was an occasional and comparatively with postmasters, who would no doubt have unimportant social element, has grown to be appointed committees and perhaps delegates, distinctly and obstinately professional-a broth-

erhood of beagury. The remedy or rather the reduction of the evil, which Mr. Burritt suggests, is simply to demand from this country toward the max- cratic sentinel at the outpost, sniffing take the tramp at his word, when he professes his willingness to work. He may or he may not moderate advance of prices if the grain comes | the fragrance of the coming clam, cried | be in earnest when he asks for employment; a tender-hearted community is inclined to believe that he is; and since there is no work for him, or at least none with which it is considered expedient to trust him, he is naturally fed or clothed, and sent upon his way, as Mr. took the alarm, and never ventured out. Only | Burritt says, " with the hope that he will never 'return." But even if he should not do so, others like him will come in his stead, while The commerce of the country is believed to be clam-bake, and even they stepped softly on he will continue his wanderings, and every day extort his daily food from the compassion or the fears of householders. Meanwhile, it is next to impossible for him to avoid drifting into criminality. If opportunity offers, he will steal; if repulsed, he will find out some method of revenge; perhaps burn the barn in which he is not permitted to sleep. It is possible to save many who might thus degenerate, while taken to defeat the reflection of Senator the public may protect itself from imposition, annovance and real danger to person and property, not by imprisonment, in the first instance, not by treating the tramp as a ter have broken down entirely, and that larger band, no assessments made. The speeches pauper, but simply by setting him to work.

corded in the letter of our correspondent, who of September show, in comparison with the have been said and done, had not The New- successful there. Indeed, so long ago as 1790, there will not be the suspicion of hardship in sending him to jail and to compulsory work. The public will, or at least it should, con-

sider with the interest incident to self-protection, every project for dealing rationally with this great evil which has suddenly come upon us. Any experiment will be better than no action at all. We have tried the laissez faire plan, or no plan, with results highly mortifying to consider, and in many parts of the country matters seem to be getting worse and worse. All we have been able to do in a practical way, is to drive the tramps out of one county or State into another. For instance, in Chester and Delaware Counties in Pennsylvania, when the trouble became intolerable, the yeomanry there arose and chased these hungry, two-legged, wingless locusts into Maryland and Delaware. This was very well for the Penusylvania farmers, but not quite so pleasant for their neighbors, inasmuch as the wanderers, getting worse and worse, have abandoned the minor business of begging, and nave taken up that of wrecking trains, of plundering travellers, of robbing telegraph offices-deeds which we have fondly thought were confined to certain parts of Italy. Here is a regular brigandage in two of the oldest States in the Union. We have, however, the cheerful intelligence that "the authorities are "aroused." Only we do not read that there have been any important arrests. The tramps merely go where the citizens are not aroused, sometimes walking, sometimes stealing a passage, and helping themselves to the lighter articles of freight on the way. Substantially, we admit that the evil is incurable, and go on dawdling and putting off until to-morrow what should be done to-day. This is the shifty or shiftless way in which we managed strikes. By and by, when infinite mischief has been added to what has already been done, some plan like that proposed by Mr. Burritt will be at least tried. But why not now? What good is there in waiting?

HOPE FOR LIFE POLICY-HOLDERS.

A novel plan was set forth in THE TRIBUNE of July 30, for saving weak insurance companies, whose reserves, calculated by the mortality tables, have fallen below the legal standard. In a letter afterwards published, a correspondent who was heavily insured in such an unfortunate concern, spoke of the plan with unqualified approval, and pointed out many minor objects that it would accomplish. An earnest effort is now in progress to apply this plan to the Universal Life Insurance Company. Judge Landon, of Schenectady, has consented to withhold the appointment of a receiver until the plan can be adopted. It is understood to bave the favor of the Insurance Department, and many of the policyholders have given their written assent. Briefly stated, the plan is to scale down the policies, reducing their promise to pay to a figure that the present assets, as now invested, can be depended on to meet; reduced policies to take the place of the old ones. The reduction proposed in the case of the Universal, is 50 per cent. The stock-holders are expected to relinquish all claim upon the company, and hereafter it is to be run upon the mutual plan, being entirely in the hands of the policy-holders, who will appoint a new board and new officers. An abstract of the circular, describing the proposal to policy-holders, is given in another column.

The chief object to be gained is to prevent be crippled, materially and financially, for the ruinous loss and delay that will follow if many years to come. That Russo-French alli- the concern goes into the hands of a receiver. ance, for the sake of "revenge," which has Even if the receiver should manage matters overed, as a phantom of terror before the with unusual skill and economy, he could not be expected to do for the policy-holders that which they most want, that for which they originally took out policies-to give the assurance of money to be paid promptly, in case of death, to the survivors. This the new plan secures. Not so much money will be paid as was originally promised, but the contract to pay is changed in no other respect. The company, being again upon a sound basis, may take in new business or merely close its old affairs; that is for the policy-holders and their new trustees to determine. Very probably such a concern, being popular with the policyholders who controlled it, would again find favor with the general public.

But no taint of the former management must adhere to the new order of things. The men who gaided the vessel on the rocks should not again be trusted with the helm. There must not be a suspicion of such intent in the movement for reorganizing. Yet this is quite likely to be among the chances where the policyholders are left to themselves, without any guidance, while the former officers may be plotting for the control of the new organization. There is one easy and proper way to avoid such a lame conclusion. The Insurance Superintendent is put in office to guard the interests of the policy-holders. He should be at the head of the movement and should direct it; he should secure the adhesion of the policy-holders to the plan, and receive their proxies for the election of the men who are to manage their interests. The details of the change could then be managed without friction and without costly legal proceedings.

Those leading statesmen of New-Jersey, who have been for some months endeavoring by established Democratic methods to make themselves candidates for Governor, have now unlimited time to estimate the profits of their enterprise. That was a very expensive collection of delegates which was gathered at Trenton on Wednesday last. Votes were bought at ruinous prices in the primary elections. Delegates were bought at still higher rates after they had been elected. Others would not stay bought even then, but kent on selling themselves over and over as long as the market was brisk. The bribery was so open and impudent that there was little need of the affidavits astening it upon one candidate whose name was glorified in the imperfect oratory of the convention as a "synom" of honesty and honor. Checks were drawn and delivered in crowded bar rooms, and orderly squads of strikers were seen peddling themelves from statesman to statesman with the perinacions business energy of licensed venders. There was gratuitous whiskey for all who would drink; there were promises for all who demanded them; there were crawling and begging, and principles disowned, and pledges broken, and manhood sacrificed. And what is the gross income from all this extravagant outlay of money and time and toil and temper, and from this exhausting drain upon the reputation of those who had any character to squander? Nothing but defeat and disgrace. It was not the sweeping popularity of Gen. McClellan which compassed this downfall, for the turbulent confusion of that day was not enthusiasm simply. Nor was it the accident of a feeble chairman and an Thiers on his funeral day is appropriately re- The Clearing House returns for the first balf postmaster ventured a syllable. What might ly tried in England, and has proved highly ungovernable mob. These conditions made the makes four prominent candidates, for Garfield, Taft

overthrow more sudden and more crushing, but underneath all this was the smouldering abhorrance of these men and their debauching practices, which only needed the opportunity to flame out against them. True, this was not an eminently high-minded body which thus rebuked corruption, nor does this abhorrence imply any superabounding virtue; for even the mercenaries who had sold themselves shared it with the more reputable delegates who were not base enough to take a bribe, nor sufficiently courageous to denounce the bribery. Rarely is a delegate so besotted that in his secret heart he would not prefer a straight-forward and trustworthy man for Governor, and these candidates all went down together, shipwrecked in a common rain, simply be cause there was not enough of clean character and reaolute manhood in one of them who came prominently before the convention to command respect and compel allegiance. As the conclusion of the whole matter, it may be well to remember that a stainless reputation is not altogether unserviceable even in a Democratic convention.

Senator Morton, or any other man of gentle breed. ing who has the misfortune to fall ill, surely must be driven to pray for death as a refuge from the daily bulletins of the press concerning the progress of his ailments. No man, however greedy of notoriety, wants to have the diseases of his viscera laid bare for the edification of the whole country. If he gets well, with what dignity can be meet forty millions of his countrymen, who know all about his glands? and if he is to die, the more honored or dear he is in the hearts of his friends or the people, the less they are apt to relish this minute foregoing diagnosis of his stomach and liver, which is served up with their breakfast every morning. It is not enough, of late years, that men and women who in any way have served the public, should become during their lives the prey of the gossip-mongers, that they should be followed into their homes, should be watched beside the cradles and coffins of their children, to point a letter for a provincial newspaper: but they cannot be left to die in peace. The public must watch the effect of each draught and plaster; perhaps, as in the old Commodore's case, for months, And they may think themselves lucky if their bodies are allowed to be decorously baried in the ground, and are not dragged, as many of our great dead have been, from town to town, through staring mobs. Let us keep back our vulgar curiosity, at least from the chamber of sickness. It is not without reason that all right-thinking people have made of the grave a land of shadow, or that Casar muffled up his face before he fell that none might see him die.

THE TRIBUNE read our colleges a lecture on the matter of hazing last week. We are glad to see that some of these dignified bodies are not so old but they can learn and reform. Lehigh University has come already to the front with a firm determination to put down this long cherished abuse. Half a dozen students last week caught a wretched freshman at night, and stripped him almost naked, causing him great suffering from cold and exposure. The Faculty, instead of pooh-pooling the affair out of sight, on the score that "boys will be boys," as is the custom in some other institutions, detected the delinquents, suspended two for a year, and expelled the ringleaders as unworthy of the association of gentiemen. This is the true method of dealing with the matter. Let boys be boys in every outbreak of manly impulse and fun, but an outbreak of brutality is another thing. Hazing, fagging and kindred observances are tolerated in England almost to the taking of life, because precedent makes any custom sacred to John Bull. Precedent, thank heaven, is no demigod in America; and the last trait which we are likely to borrow from our English cousins is their coarse love of horse-play. There is quite enough common sense in public opinion here to give ruffianism its right name, wherever found, and the college which in this matter first listens to public opinion will soonest further its own interest.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The South seems to be pretty solid for the Presi-

Mr. Randall is bearing down a little the heavier on his auti-subsidy leg at present.

The Civil Service reform machine should be rolled out for exercise now and then to keep it from rust-

The popular ear is strained in vain to catch the rhythmic throbbings of the great Beatty Dram The waiting virtue of the country would now

on encouraged by some costly sacrifice upon the ditar of Civil Service Reform.

The agony of the Democratic editor will culminate in a fit soon if the South doesn't put less vim into

its cheers for the President. Gen. McClellan intimates that he will accept a Democratic nomination for Governor of New-Jersey

if a member of the party can be found who is authorized to extend it to him. The Democratic politicians of New-Jersey are not

attacking their dish of boiled crow with a canine appetite, but they have already been strengthened to my that it is probably a nutritious article of

For the first time in its history, the Republican party in this State is within four days of its Concention, and no audible mention has been made of andidates for its ticket. Somebody is helding a trong muzzle on it.

If the New-Jersey Republicans expect to win this year, the sooner they get it into their heads that Gen. McClellan is going to be a strong candidate the better. He can probably be heaten, but it will take a first-class man and a good deal of hard work to do it.

The Pennsylvania Republicans present a most encouraging contrast to their opponents. The latter ried to hold a meeting of their State Committee a short time ago, but could only collect a few members, and all these few did was to quarrel. The Reublican Committee met on Thursday, every county

being represented, and a plan of action was agreed upon with meanimity and the enthusiasm which alvays accompanies confidence. John Keliy is a unique party leader. No other man under the sun would have conceived the idea of drengthening his party by getting up a free fight , between that party's two most notorious members. For the first time in political warfare a campaign has been opened with a grand mud-slinging contest between an ex-thief and an ex-prize-fighter, and the man who has started the disturbance has the gro-

tesque idea that in some way or other it is going to increase the popularity of the organization to which the combatants belong. It is not strange that Mr. Tilden prefers to remain at a safe distance till the The enthusiasm shown for Gov. Hampton in the South has revived the talk about him as a possible Presidential candidate in 1880. Ouce in a while a

particularly forlorn idiot talks about a ticket made up of Hayes and Hampton, but this is happily a rare occurrence. The Governor undoubtedly has a good deal of strength, and if the next national Democratie ticket were to be made up now he would stand an excellent chance for the second place. But 1880 is a different matter, as all of the aspirants will be apt to discover. No friend of the President can do him a greater injury than to speak of the possibility of his running for a second term. If anybody is anx-ious to have Mr Hampton's name on a Tielest now, and all the time, let him shout for Hendricks and Hampton, and see how Indiana will rise up and bless him.

There seems to have been a good deal of lefty lying done about the Washington clerks and the Ohio election. The statements that they were to be forced to go home and vote, whether they could afford it or not, and were to be assessed in any event, are said to have been entirely without foundation. That some Ohio politicians were auxious to secure contributions, and make vigorous efforts to that end, is pretty clearly established, but no member of the Administration has sanctioned or encouraged such attempts. The clerks are said to be strong in their belief that the President will protect them in their rights, and there is every reason to believe that he will. In the meantime if a member of the Cabinet detects a politician prowling about his department in search of funds, he cannot prove his zeal for Civil Service Reform better than by dropping the intruder abruptly into the street. Secretary Sherman makes open announcement that

if the Ohio Republicans secure the Legislature be will be a candidate for the United States Senate. This